



Daily photo by Bob Karam

"IDEOLOGICAL MASTURBATION": teach-in by Southern Africa liberation group held last night failed to adopt concrete proposals.

African teach-in seeks our aid

by Jean-Michel Joffe

Action and aid from Canadians is desperately needed if the emancipation of Africans is to succeed. This was the plea from speakers at the Teach-in on "Oppression in Southern Africa and Armed Resistance."

"You are duty-bound, if you want to see an end to the struggle, to persuade your government not to continue its support of the neo-colonialist and racist regimes extant in Southern Africa," declared Peter Mueshihange. He is Foreign Secretary for SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) to the 200 people present. The two other speakers were Mxolisi Ntlati of the African National Congress (ANC) and Calistas Ndlovu from the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

In opening, Ntlati declared, "I've spoken to many groups in North America like this one, and I get much sympathy. To hell with sympathy! We want concrete help!" He went on to explain the concrete help required from Canadian students: Material support for the liberation movements (medical supplies, clothing, boots and radio parts) and publicity for the struggle.

The speakers, as well as the members of the Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, tried to steer discussion towards consideration of real aid for the liberation groups.

The Maoist-oriented United

BOO-BOO BOX

On Wednesday the Daily incorrectly reported the date for Commerce week. The CUS will be holding Commerce week on February 10, 11, 12.

Front disagreed with the very essence of the teach-in and heckled throughout the ten hours of the meeting. The hecklers noted that the best way to fight imperialism was to oppose it where one encounters it, and to them that means in Quebec.

The speakers refrained from making any comments on the situation in Quebec, saying only that the presence of soldiers in the streets reminded them of the repression in Southern Africa.

As is the rule at McGill teach-ins, no concrete form of action was adopted.

Teach-in stagnates

No concrete ideas

by Arnold Bennett

An attempt by Southern African liberation groups to find out what concrete steps McGill students could take to aid them last night deteriorated into what one member of the audience termed "ideological masturbation".

Only two members of the 115 in the audience, one of them Professor Michael Echenberg of the History Department, put forward what the liberation spokesman could regard as practical suggestions.

Echenberg proposed that the Canadian government be pressed to give special aid to Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana, "showcase" countries especially susceptible to "pressure from South Africa and the illegal Rhodesian government". He also proposed that the government be urged to give direct financial support to the liberation movements with no strings attached.

African National Congress spokesman Mxolisi Ntlati replied that aid to Zambia and Tanzania was desirable and would help the movements, but that Botswana, like Swaziland and Lesotho, was a "captive state" of South Africa. He shot down the second proposal, asserting that asking Canada to support liberation movements directly was "futile".

Echenberg's proposals were among five presented in a "black paper" by academics criticizing the government white paper on foreign policy. "The three passive recommendations, he said, "were an end to Commonwealth preference to South Africa, an end to investment in South Africa,

Mozambique, and Namibia, and the termination of all aid to Portugal through NATO".

A Vancouver student in the audience advocated that a committee be formed to solicit funds



CALISTAS NDLOVU
"colonial complex"

for food, medicine, and technological equipment to send to Africa, as had been done in his city for Mozambique and Angola movements. This is already being done by the McGill Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa. Chairman John Shingler commented.

Other speakers criticized the liberation movements for accept-

ing support from the World Council of Churches and the Organization of African Unity, which they claimed was a puppet of the United States through Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Peter Mueshihange of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia retorted, "We aren't involved in the political setup of the OAU and we don't care where they put their headquarters — we only care about the contribution they can make to our liberation".

Calistas Ndlovu of the Zimbabwe African People's Union added that it was "ridiculous not to accept money from the OAU just because Ethiopia happens to be a member". As far as using the "money of the enemy" was concerned, he noted that the Viet Cong uses weapons taken from the Americans and south Vietnamese.

Ntlati of the ANC expressed the view that the support of the World Council of Churches for liberation movements has ended the hangup of Christian Africans about supporting violence.

All three spokesman repeatedly stated that their organizations were willing to accept aid from any source, provided that there were no strings attached. At one point the ANC representative, visibly upset at the futility of the discussion, asked for concrete proposals and decried the "ideological bullshit" emanating from the audience.

Ntlati remarked that many of the critics are here on Canadian government scholarships, and that since the government has taken a "fascist position" in dealing with events in Canada, they should no longer accept the scholarships and go back to Africa if they want to uphold their principles. The critics replied that his suggestion was "irrelevant".

Ndlovu of ZAPU, when asked what his movement's post-revolutionary plans were, said that ZAPU stood for socialism geared to practical African needs, not a socialism carried by revolutionary momentum. "We are not revolutionary romantics," he stated, in an apparent jab at some of the members of the audience.

DAILY STAFF

All Daily news staff are required to attend an important staff meeting in the Daily office at 1 pm today. Any students interested in joining the Daily are invited to attend.

Future cloudy

Manolesco Bewitched

by Norah McClintock

Montreal astrologer and McGill philosophy graduate John Manolesco is at present facing charges of "witchcraft".

He pleaded not guilty on Tuesday to a charge of "fraudulently telling fortunes for a consideration", and will stand trial on December 15.

Apparently, he turned himself in on the advice of his lawyer when he heard that a warrant for his arrest had been issued by police. He was arraigned under section 308 (b), chapter 51, of the Criminal Code, which states, "everyone who fraudulently undertakes, for a consideration, to tell fortunes is guilty of an offense punishable on summary conviction."

Manolesco was not available for comment but fellow astrologer Elias Mallett thinks that "If John's smart, he can beat it." This seems to be reinforced by Prof. Stephen Scott of the McGill Faculty of Law, who says that anyone who undertakes to practice a power that he does not possess is guilty of fraud. Thus, the police will have to prove that Manolesco does not have any such power.

Mallett is of the opinion that the act is very vague, specifically with regard to the word "fraudulently", which, he says "can be interpreted in any one of a dozen ways."

Further, he points out that the Spiritual National

Union of Canada is recognized by the federal government, even though its members claim to possess extraordinary powers.

Mallett, himself, has a certificate from the SNU, and contends that his clairvoyant powers have enabled him to predict events with amazing accuracy.

Among his successes he lists the prediction of Senator Robert Kennedy's assassination. He maintains that had the Senator paid heed to a warning letter Mallett sent him, he would be alive today.

However, he insists that clairvoyance is not the same as witchcraft. "Myself, I'm against witchcraft. I'm against every aspect of it."

Astrologically, the present period seems to be unfavourable for Manolesco, who is a Sagittarian. According to Mallett, who was asked what aspects Sagittarians are going through, the planets will be in an even more unfortunate position in December, when Manolesco is to go on trial.

The Manolesco affair raises several interesting questions. If he is convicted, will CFCF-TV, which gives him half an hour daily on the air, also be charged with complicity? Will Manolesco's book be banned? If so, will other horoscope books also be banned?

Perhaps the best comment comes from a Montreal taxi-driver who says of people spending money on astrology, "It's their privilege. If people want to waste five bucks, I say, let them."

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A prophet is somebody who is close to God, who sees spiritual solutions to world problems, who leads the people to them.

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Hear him tell what it takes to become one in a talk titled "Today's Prophet."

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Today

ISLAMIC CLUB: Friday Prayers. Union 458 1:15-1:45. Tarawih. Union 458 7:30 pm.

RADIO MCGILL INSOUND: Lunchroom sit-in, documentary on black sit-in in U.S. Campus 2-8 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Choir Practice. All welcome R.V.C. Rm. 12 8 pm. Basketball practice Currie Gym 6 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Any males interested in tutoring or in being a "Big Brother" we need you. Come to Union 412, 1-2 pm.

CANTERBURY, ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Meeting to discuss folk mass. Yellow Door. 3625 Aylmer. 1:00 pm.

CANADIAN CROSSROADS: Meeting to discuss volunteer work in Africa, India, U.S. next summer. Leacock 116. 5:00 pm.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: Antenna repairs. Qualified people asked to attend. BLOHM in charge. Union Roof 1 pm. Jump.

MONTEREGIAN GEOLOGY CLUB: "Coral Reefs in the Caribbean." Noel James - speaker Room 232 P.S.C. 1 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY: Arab Club: refreshments and games provided. Union B27 5:30 8 pm. Members and friends welcome.

AFRICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY: invites you to a discotheque in the Union cafeteria. Good music. cheap beer. 8:30 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Friday night supper. 3484 Peel 6:15 pm.

CAMERA CLUB: New list today. Bulletin board now.

NEWMAN CENTRE: The concept of the Virgin Mary. Speaker: Christine Garside. 3484 Peel. 7:00 pm.

CURLING CLUB: Curling at the

Caledonia Curling Club. 2:00-4:00 pm.

COLLOQUIUM ON EXACT PHILOSOPHY: Professor Thoma. W. Settle "Determinism and Indeterminism". 3479 Peel St. 4 pm.

WOMEN'S SQUASH: Anyone interested in trying out for inter-collegiate team-please, please come. Currie gym. 1:30-2:30 pm.

FACULTY OF MUSIC: Choral concert Redpath Hall. 8:30 pm.

SATURDAY

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION: Christian Lecture. Today's Prophet. Union 123-124 1 pm.

BASIC AND FIGURE SKATING: Practice. Instruction provided. Winter Stadium 10-12 noon.

HILLEL WEEK: Finjan Coffee House. Hillel House. 3460 Stanley. 8:30 pm.

INDIA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Feature film "Bandini" (with English sub-titles) and two documentaries. Admission - \$1.25 (Members). \$1.75 (Non-members). Leacock L132. 7:30 pm.

CHINESE STUDENT SOCIETY: Basketball practice. Currie gym 10:30 am.

CURLING CLUB (MEN): Leagues continue today. Announcements important to all members. 12:45 pm TMR Curling Club.

CURLING CLUB (WOMEN):

Curling TMR Curling Club 2-5.

SUNDAY

LUTHERAN CHAPLAINCY: Folk worship, refreshments following. St. John's Lutheran Church. Jeanne Mance and Prince Arthur. 7 pm.

CANTERBURY, ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Folk Mass followed by food. Back Door. 985 Sherbrooke West. 5:00 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Eucharistic celebration 3484 Peel. 10 am and 8 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Open Hootenanny. 3625 Alymer. 8:00-12:00 pm.

PINKY ASSOCIATION: President Pinky will give a talk B27 1 PM.

(Continued from page 6) *MINIMART*

LOST

KENYA PASSPORT LOST ON AYLMER ST. Last Saturday. Vital that it be returned. Reward offered. Call Ivan: 935-6961.

GLASSES: Men's dark brown frames. Thursday Oct. 29. If found please phone Allan at 481-9342 after 6.

YOUNG FEMALE WALLABY on Lorne Crescent. If seen, please call 288-9951.

LOST IN THE VICINITY OF THE R.V.C. and Otto Maass Chemistry Building (Sherbrooke and University, one diamond ring. Please call 392-4469.

ATLANTIS DISAPPEARED in Union last Wednesday OCT. 28 around noon. Anyone has rescued it. Please call Eva at 255-0505.

LOST: SHINY BROWN PURSE, white strap. Important papers. Reward, no question. Julie: 274-3171.

LOST RING - In Union women's washroom Wednesday evening - great sentimental value - gold with five small opals - please return to Box office - reward.

LOST (HELP)

One pair of brown prescription sunglasses in the Union yesterday. If found please call Gilda, 849-0120.

HILLEL WEEK IS HERE

Nov. 7-14

Sat., Nov. 7:

Hillel's popular "Finjan Coffee House" is the opening activity. Continuous live entertainment plus refreshments.

Admission: Members: 50¢

Non-members: 75¢ FREE if you join Hillel 8:30 P.M.

Hillel House 3460 Stanley

Mon., Nov. 9:

Pie eating contest - yes, there will be prizes. 1:00 P.M. Hillel House 3460 Stanley

Monday night is Movie night. See details elsewhere on page.

Other events during Hillel Week include: Guest appearance by Montreal Star Caricaturist "Aislin," Chess tournament, appearance by a hypnotist, door prizes, plus more.

Watch for our ads and flyers for more details.

... day ed linda farthing who is also valiantly serving as nite-ed in the face of all possible odds... copy-reading by ellen back... sports lay-out by barry brezer... stories by alvyn, stave, ellen, jean-michel, arnold ben hillel, esmond, libby, norah (gees i hope didn't forget anyone) ... also profuse apologies to nikel... we accept our 50 lashes with a wet noodle... remember the poison pen.

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8:00 pm 1. Fearless Vampire Killers
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Non-members: \$1.00
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9:45 pm 2. Night of the Living Dead

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Yank sees Red Canada War and Society teach-in attacks business policies

NEW YORK (CUP): The Front de Libération du Québec is a Red Chinese revolutionary group "determined to overthrow the Canadian Government and establish a People's Republic of Canada," says John R. Rarick, Louisiana Democrat.

A member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Rarick says

that "despite the recognition of the communist threat (FLQ), Mr. Trudeau and his government... extended diplomatic recognition to the government of Red China and has given indication of supporting the Red Chinese admission to the United Nations."

Apparently this act of reco-

gnizing China is part of an attempt by the "left wing extremist" Trudeau to "play games with the Canadian people and their attention is being diverted by a skillful manoeuvre in sensitivity training."

Mr. Rarick also criticized the news commentators for "no longer" describing the FLQ as a "communist Chinese movement." The media, Rarick says may be fearful of embarrassing "Canada's new ally, Red China."

"Mr. Trudeau has exploited the realities of the situation magnificently," Rarick said in all seriousness. "The shock troops of the FLQ are safely in jail protected from the Canadian people and Trudeau's ideological friends of Red China have been extended diplomatic recognition without any backlash..."

Rarick is worried about what these latest diplomatic moves by Canada will mean to the safety of U.S. democracy.

"And we of the United States now have Castro and the Soviet fleet on the south — Trudeau on the north — our fighting men in South Vietnam — and our attention directed to the Middle East."

"Where next? Bonn? London? or here in the United States?"

To date, the FLQ have not made public any plans to invade America, and attempts at confirming Rarick's inside information have thus far proved fruitless.

by Steve Lyons

The Policies of Canadian and American businessmen during and after World War I were attacked at a teach-in on "War and Society" held yesterday afternoon at McGill.

Almost 100 people attended the afternoon session which marked the opening of the three-day conference sponsored by the Canadian Association for American Studies.

The first speaker, Robert Cuff, from the University of Toronto, directed his attention to the effect of World War I on the role of American businessmen.

Mr. Cuff stressed the businessmen's desire to create a calculable environment to meet the problems thrust upon them by war. They expected some aid for business in war as well as in peace.

These men once in power tried to cut down on anti-trust measures. They tried to use the emergency of war to pave the way for industrial consolidation by changing the laws of peacetime and by pooling resources of industries.

Michael Bliss, the second speaker focused on the role of Canadian businessmen during the same period.

His study followed the policies of Sir Joseph Favell, head of the Imperial Munitions Board during World War One, who stood solidly against government intervention in private enterprise and who opposed all attempts to solve social and economic problems by bureaucratic controls and administrative groups.

Bliss stressed that the views of Favell were typical of Canadian businessmen during this era.

Family unity, fellowship, courage, and willingness could solve any existing problems: while there was no need for Labour or Trade Unions, and Agricultural associations.

At the conclusion of these papers, commentator Roger Graham of Queen's University disagreed with Bliss' generalities concerning the policies of Canadian businessmen symbolized by Favell.

Gov't lays conspiracy charge

by Libby Wilson

The Quebec government yesterday charged the self-styled "Montreal 5" with seditious conspiracy, membership in an illegal organization and possession of firearms, holding them without bail until the trial on Jan. 7.

Included in the "Montreal 5" are FLQ lawyer Robert Lemieux, BCL '65; Pierre Vallières, formerly editor of *Cité Libre* with Pierre Trudeau and Gerard Pelletier; Charles Gagnon, alleged FLQ organizer; Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal Council of the CSN-CNTU; and Jacques Larue-Langlois, an alleged FLQ organizer of no fixed occupation.

As well as the above charges, Charles Gagnon, Jacques Larue-Langlois and one other person as yet not arrested have been charged with assaulting an American news reporter at a Robert Lemieux press conference.

The hearing began with Gagnon and Larue-Langlois shouting slogans and accusations at the judge. No contempt charges were laid, and "not guilty" pleas were entered in their name.

They are being charged under the Criminal Code and the War Measures Act.

McGILL PREMEDICAL SOCIETY

presents

Dr. Wilder Penfield

on

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Place: Francis Seminar Room - 4th floor McIntyre Medical Bldg. (Enter via Medical Library on 3rd floor)

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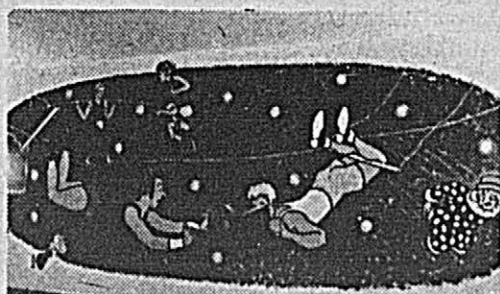
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Comment:**Sexual segregation**

For the life of me I can't figure out why maniacs were allowed to put male resident students at the top of Mount Royal and female residents a mile away in the valley below.

Of all the arguments given to end this particular type of sexual segregation, the most convincing one is self-evident: resident students get so fucked by unisexual residences that they come to accept their depressing state as the norm.

In their acquiescence, and their mindlessness and gutlessness, resident students can't care less about getting off their goddamn asses and demanding desegregation. (More on this value judgement later.)

I know damn well - and the McGill administration loves to point it out - that residence policy committees have been meeting for years, that they've tried ever so hard to offer a bisexual residence for those who want it. And, as it turned out, there wasn't enough "student interest" to warrant the creation of a bisexual residence.

Of course such committees are doomed from the start because the basis on which they meet is illegitimate.

Their task should be to correct the looney error of sexual segregation made half a century ago, which, even more ridiculously, has been perpetuated ever since.

If this was their basis, surely they would be able to find answers to petty problems

that surely will arise - like putting "Men's" and "Ladies" signs on the appropriate bathroom doors.

Sexual segregation is no more justified than racial segregation; it should not be allowed to exist, especially in a university where people are supposed to expand their minds.

On these grounds, all rooms in residence buildings should be distributed at random to all students.

It is against God and Nature to separate the sexes - who naturally enjoy each other and learn from each other. (And not only when naked and in bed.)

Maybe the residences will even stop losing vast sums of money as they are doing how due to the large number of vacancies.

On the subject of Open Houses, in both male and female residences this is considered to be the time to get laid or to try to get laid. This type of purely sexual relationship is what the residences promote - when they should instead also promote as many friendly relationships as possible.

Even the bloody Grade Eight high school kids in town have enough balls to fight and make their classrooms desegregated.

Surely the great McGill University should be inspiring at least some resident students this year to follow the actions of these kids!

Esmond Choueke

Letters**PL not a theoretical mishmash**

Sir,

Recently an article was printed in the Daily attacking the Progressive Labor Party (PL) of the United States. This article is full of lies about PL and about the nature of class struggle in the U.S. The Progressive Labor Party is a revolutionary communist party which is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a working-class state. The only way of doing this is to build a mass base in the working class for a socialist revolution. PL is totally committed to building this working-class base, and does this through its participation in day-to-day workers' struggles, through the mass circulation of its newspaper "Challenge", by bringing communist ideas to workers, etc.

The article is correct when it states that PL is against nationalism, but it is by no means a "theoretical mishmash" as the author would have us believe. The Progressive Labour Party developed this position after a careful analysis of past and present revolutionary struggles, in which it has been clearly demonstrated that when nationalism takes the lead, workers get screwed. Any position which claims to oppose capitalist oppression, yet places primary emphasis on nationalism, cannot be revolutionary. This position is put forward by such fake revolutionaries as the Weathermen, the Black Panther Party, the FLQ, FRAP, Chartrand, the "Maoists", Marlene Dixon, etc. If nationalist policies succeed in Quebec, it will mean only that Quebec workers will be exploited by French-speaking capitalists instead of English-speaking Ones.

PL's analysis of racism is that its basis lies in the capitalists' drive to maximize profits in which they super-exploit black, Spanish-speaking, and immigrant workers. They try to divide workers from each other and perpetuate racist ideologies in schools,

in the media, etc., in order to justify this super-exploitation. The Progressive Labor Party believes that fighting racism is a primary aspect of fighting capitalist oppression.

About SDS - since the 1969 split, SDS has grown and developed its politics. SDS believes that the student movement can only be progressive if it fights in the interest of the working class, supports its struggles, forms ties with workers, and fights racism, male chauvinism and imperialism. Thus, in the university SDS fights ROTC (the main source of officers for the U.S. army), exposes the university administration, and fights alongside campus workers in struggles against university exploitation. Unlike other movements it does not build the illusion that the university can serve the people under capitalism.

**E. Morris
L. Parmenter
S. Perel**

Lapse in reasoning

Sir,

Mr. Naiman's comment in Wednesday's Daily on the subject of the Medicare issue revealed an unfortunate lapse in his reasoning. Many medical students and doctors believe that Quebec's Medicare scheme is the best in Canada and many of us hold to high ideals of social responsibility. However, no scheme can work without doctors and social responsibility can be fulfilled in other parts of Canada where greater remuneration is available. Let us be pragmatic and make this good scheme work by offering equitable salaries.

**Robert Turner
Med III**

Committee on Research and Documentation "Quebec 70"

A decision has been taken by students and professors in McGill under the aegis of the French Canada Studies Programme to form a committee in order to build a dossier on events in Québec beginning in October 1970.

This involves the co-ordination of all course and para-academic activities to this end.

It is necessary to prepare background studies on the events of October '70, and to gather all relevant facts, data, and documents.

Systematic interviews will be conducted with persons involved in incidents pertaining to the Quebec situation in 1970.

The committee is to be linked with similar committees established in other universities in the province.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday, November 10, at 11 am in Leacock 632. All interested can contact Doug McCall, B185, Education Building, 842-5541.

So ya goofed again folks so here I am down in the pinterhole sniffing for inspirations and all that gas so going up the aisle to the knave eureka we find it the Daily reaches her 60th birthday and I got a code in the nose and she's an old girl still fulla pep since the printer fucks her up every day so take heart all you middleaged virgins there's hope after all yes 60 since Stephen Shylock or was it Keylock (I forgot but he was a banker I think) did the first defecation in '11 and here's little me RON FLEISCHMAN putting her to bed too and jumping in.

MCGILL DAILY

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Lean and Hungry**George Kopp**

LAPALME SPECIAL REPORT LAPALME

These pages are written in Montreal in the midst of a whirlpool of events whose final solution one can only begin to glimpse. This is not an explanation of the grievances of Quebec—that must come later, and some even think it's already too late for that, years too late.

This special preliminary report has been prepared by the staff of Last Post magazine, working with journalists in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec City, whose examination of events, and their treatment in the English press outside Quebec, has given them the profound conviction that too much has not been told, and too many questions have failed to be raised in the explosion of events.

It is our aim—those at the Last Post and those of us in the papers and broadcast media who have joined the Last Post in this effort—to raise questions about the motives of men in power in the cataclysmic days of October, perhaps not to answer many of them, but to begin the urgently needed examination of what some have already begun to call:

The Santo Domingo of Pierre Elliott Trudeau

In the peak of the hysteria about "apprehended insurrections", "coups", and "armed uprisings" that was being cried from Ottawa, one reporter remarked, in the wry wit that sometimes comes out of frightening events, that "This is the first time in this country we've had a counter-revolution before having had a revolution."

The remark won't stand in stead of cold analysis, but it has a grain of truth in it, and at least it underscores some of the unreality of the events that exploded on the cool morning of Monday, October 5.

It had been a singularly quiet year in Montreal, which has been accustomed over the last few years to rushing mass demonstrations in the streets, gunfights at the Murray Hill garages, police strikes, student strikes and occupations.

The most significant political event was the April 29 election, in which the liberal-separatist Parti Québécois of René Lévesque won one quarter of the popular vote and a tenth of the National Assembly's seats. But that had been an electoral battle, fought in the ballot box. The streets have been quiet, relatively. The largest demonstration this spring in eastern Canada had been in Toronto at the American consulate after the invasion of Cambodia, and nothing approaching it occurred in Montreal.

Much of the organized left was in disarray, the rest of it was either working in the Parti Québécois or working with citizens' committees. The rise of the citizens' committees, which reflected the left's shedding its student image and working in clinics and with labor unions reflected a very peaceful form of political activity.

Quebec's novice Liberal premier, Robert Bourassa, hopped down to the U.S. to make his first major plea for American investment and for loans—a reflection of his assessment that things were cool and that investors would be more prepared to shell out in the apparent climate of stability in the province.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a glowing Throne speech at the opening of parliament, expressing his confidence in the state of Canadian confederation.

Parliament was gearing for its first major debate on the most immediate critical issue—pollution.

Then, the whole balloon began to burst.

In the early morning of Monday, October 5, James Cross was kidnapped, whisked away from his home on wealthy Redpath Crescent by four men in a cab. Hours later, the police announced that it had received, via a popular French radio station, a communique from a group that claimed to be a cell of the FLQ, and that James Cross would only be released if the government released 23 men jailed for terrorist and other activities, read the FLQ's manifesto on the crown's tele-

vision network, delivered \$500,000 in gold bars, released the identification of an informer who had turned some previous FLQ men in, and rehired the Lapalme postal delivery men whom the government fired for striking.

The government, in a series of statements that culminated the following Saturday with the televised speech of Quebec's Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, said "no".

Within half an hour of Choquette's speech (too soon for it to be a response to his speech), Pierre Laporte, the Labor Minister of the Quebec Government, and Bourassa's number two man, if not the strongman of the Liberal government, was kidnapped by four other men outside his home in suburban Montreal.

The confusion in government circles in Ottawa and Quebec City following this resulted on Thursday, Oct. 15, in the entry into Montreal of 7,500 federal troops armed to the teeth, reportedly to "aid the police" by guarding principal buildings and people. The troops were later called into Ottawa's exclusive Rockcliffe Park section to guard members of parliament and cabinet ministers.

On Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock in the morning the Trudeau government invoked the War Measures Act, the most powerful document at its disposal, giving it next to dictatorial powers.

On Saturday night, following a curious set of events no one has yet been able to explain, the body of Pierre Laporte was found by the police in the trunk of a car near the St. Hubert air force base in suburban Montreal.

A nation's hysteria is unleashed.

Suddenly we are back where we were five years ago. A cold civil war is being fought along national and linguistic grounds. The country is polarized, but not on social issues, on issues of language and race.

The political life of this country is never going to be the same. Quebec is never going to be the same.

What happened to so disturb the calm of a listless October and so hurl a nation into a tortured vortex of political explosions, so violent a shift of the forces in this country, so sudden an alteration of the stakes of the political game? Who wins, who loses?

What happened between October 5, and today?

Who was making what decisions?

What were their strategies?

What may be the fruits of their strategies?

Was it a hunt for kidnappers and terrorists, a hunt that went wild, or were there more basic, long-term motives that directed the men in power over the first four weeks?

With an urgency that cannot be underestimated, we must begin to piece together the beginnings of answers to these questions.

Photo: Dave Clark



Photo: Dave Clark

The plot

Of all the strange answers that have blown in the October wind, none has been stranger than the coup d'état that never took place. This supposed plot—or these plots, for the exact details depend on which government spokesman you happen to be listening to—has been referred to again and again since October 16, and it is worth examining closely.

The most recent version of the conspiracy theory is that of Defence Minister Donald MacDonald.

According to MacDonald, we are on a "revolutionary timetable", and the kidnappings are part of a "well-known revolutionary formula." In a CTV interview, October 25 he said that "on the whole, you had a pattern of incidents here which, given the revolutionary ideology we're talking about, in other situations and in other countries has escalated itself up into a state of disorder in which it will be virtually impossible to carry on the normal processes of government and which would provide, if you like, a situation ripe for revolutionary action."

Another important characteristic of the FLQ is "the fact that they're not organized. If in fact there had been a highly structured organization it would have been even easier for the police to break."

On October 15, however, Montreal police chief Marcel St-Aubin, said he was having difficulty investigating the FLQ because of "the internal organization of the movement, as it is divided into numerous small cells." It was St-Aubin's statement, along with covering letters from Mayor Drapeau and Premier Bourassa, that was used in the House of Commons the next day to justify the invocation of the War Measures Act.

According to Nick Auf der Maur, a CBC Montreal broadcaster and member of the Last Post editorial co-operative who was arrested under the Act and spent three days inside Quebec Provincial Police cells, the police in their questioning appeared to believe that every demonstration, bombing, and strike that had happened in Quebec in the last two years was part of the conspiracy. He says they see the FLQ as being organized along the lines of the Mafia, and they believe that if they could only find Comrade Big the game would be up.

St-Aubin said the kidnappings are "only the beginning" of "seditious and insurrectional activities." But Bourassa the next day said the FLQ had reached the "final stage" of its plan. The first three stages of the plan had already been carried out: violent demonstrations, bombings, and spectacular kidnappings, in that order. "The fourth step—the most important—is selective assassinations." The government had "every reason to believe" the FLQ was now prepared to carry these out. He added that "already" political leaders had received assassination threats.

There were hints at more than this. Federal Justice Minister John Turner said October 21 that "it might not ever be possible to disclose to the public the information on which the government made its decision."

Prime Minister Trudeau, however, said in the House October 26 that "the facts on which we did act are known to the people of Canada and indeed to this House." When Opposition Leader Stanfield immediately pointed out the apparent discrepancy between Trudeau's statement and Turner's, the Prime Minister said there was in fact no discrepancy. There may be information, he said, that the public doesn't know. But that is irrelevant, since the known information was what the government had acted upon.

Perhaps the fullest exposition of the conspiracy theory came from Jean Marchand, once a prominent Quebec labor leader, and today not only the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion in the Trudeau Cabinet, but also the man charged with keeping an eye on his five million restless countrymen who live in Canada's second-largest province.

"Those who are well-protected behind the Rockies or even in the centre of Toronto don't know what is happening in Quebec right now," declared the Quebec expert in the House of Commons a few hours after the War Measures Act had been signed. There were conspirators who had "infiltrated all the vital places of the province of Quebec, in all the key posts

where important decisions are taken." There were at least two tons of dynamite, detonators and electric circuits for setting off bombs, thousands of rifles and machine guns, bombs. "For whoever knows the FLQ right now," said the shuddering expert, "whoever knows this organization well cannot do otherwise than recognize that the provincial state of Quebec and the federal state are really in danger in Canada."

As the startled members of the House of Commons soaked this up Marchand perorated: "If we had not acted today, and if, in a month or a year separation had come about, I know very well what would have been said in this House: 'What sort of government is this? You had all that information in your hands and you could have used emergency powers and you did not do it. It's a government of incompetent people.'"

Just to make sure that the people who lived behind the Rockies, well-protected from the fanatics of French Canada knew what was going on, Marchand re-stated and even elaborated his claims on a British Columbia hot-line show a week after the government had struck. He had a new sensation to offer: the Front d'Action Politique (FRAP), the main opposition party in Montreal's civic election, only days away, was a front for the FLQ, (whose membership had now shrunk to "between 1,000 and 3,000"). There were to be explosions, more kidnappings, perhaps assassinations on election day. Anarchy was then to spread through the province, and after the province the nation. Thrones were to topple as the conspiracy leap-frogged across the continent.

In the end, of course, none of this happened. And perhaps more surprisingly, remarkably few conspirators were turned up by police. Even with the awesome powers of the War Measures Act, with its license to search, seize and arrest on no stronger grounds than mere suspicion, and with so many raids that, after 2,000, even the most conscientious reporters lost count, the police could come up with fewer than 400 captives. And of those, they could hold onto only 150 as October closed.

Is it these 150 people then who have placed the established order in Canada in grave danger? If so, they must indeed be supermen. And the police do not appear to be trying very hard to find out. According to Auf der Maur, Robert Lemieux, the lawyer who had acted as negotiator for the FLQ, was questioned for a total of two minutes during the first eight days of his imprisonment. Pierre Vallières, a leader of the 1966 FLQ, was also questioned for two minutes in these eight days. Charles Gagnon, another leader of the 1966 FLQ, was not questioned at all.

On one occasion, Prime Minister Trudeau observed to a bemused House that Kerensky too had been "pooh-poohing the possibility of an insurrection."

Mr. Trudeau is wrong; Kerensky knew very well that there was going to be an insurrection, and with good reason. For to state the parallel is to see its absurdity. Was Montreal on October 16 Petrograd, where in the Putilov plant 40,000 workers were prepared to go out into the streets, and the Grenade works had its entire work force mobilized in the Red Guards? Or was it Moscow, brought to its knees during the final weeks of the old order by widespread strikes?

Still the government now chose to spread scare stories about a sudden revolutionary upheaval, a notion it had repeatedly dismissed in the past. A year ago, Montreal's Drapeau administration journeyed to Ottawa for the government's investigation into the activities of the Company of Young Canadians. Piles of captured documents were produced to demonstrate that a far-ranging conspiracy was on the move. It was repeatedly noted at the time that, while the documents showed lots of smoke, it was difficult to find any fire. Beyond the well-known fact that FLQ cells existed, and might carry out isolated, anarchistic acts, the rest was vapor. The Drapeau administration's evidence was laughed out of town.

Two previous, abortive attempts (according to the police) at kidnapping people in high places, including the American consul-general in Montreal, had been taken with equanimity. And so, indeed, had the kidnapping of James Cross: there had been no indication in the first week of the crisis that upholders of the status quo had better nerve themselves for the crunch.

Nor did even the second kidnapping, that of Pierre Laporte, bring about sudden fears of insurrection. Why then did the government choose to unleash the vast conspiracy theory on

October 16? Why did it give credence to a picture of the FLQ that could not be believed by anyone who had any knowledge of the situation in Quebec, that it could not have believed itself, but that might conceivably be widely believed in English Canada since the government and the police are the only sources of information?

One clue comes from Jean Marchand's Vancouver interview, for it contains more than the accusations that made the headlines (reaction to his statement about FRAP was so adverse that Prime Minister Trudeau had to dissociate himself from it the next day, and Marchand himself had to back off). Marchand made some other statements in that interview that, in the long term, may be a lot more significant. Having averred that there are between 1,000 and 3,000 members of the FLQ, Marchand says:

"Now all members of the FLQ are not terrorists. But there are enough to create a lot of trouble and a lot of killing and this is what we are trying to prevent."

Not all FLQ members are terrorists!

Then what are they?

Who is the FLQ?

Or more to the point: Who isn't?

If not all members of the FLQ are carrying arms, planning assassinations and stashing bombs, what are they doing? Organizing in the labor unions, perhaps. Organizing demonstrations, or working with FRAP and the Parti Québécois.

Maybe if you're a leftist or a Péquiste, you're in effect FLQ? The net is suddenly a little wider, and out for more fish, than we have been led to believe from the impression that the government was just hunting two or three kidnapping cells.

Is Marchand saying that the FLQ is everyone who is working for a socialist or independent Quebec?

Let's follow more of Marchand's interesting analysis.

He says: "How in a society like ours can such a movement like the FLQ flourish. You knew a year ago, two years ago or even five years ago that there were FLQ members. But as long as they do not recourse to violence, under which law can you do anything?"

None, Mr. Marchand. If they do not resort to violence they are not violating the Criminal Code. But perhaps exactly what Marchand is saying is that we need laws by which the government can arrest and prosecute those that follow their political aims even by peaceful means. This seems incredible, so let's follow what he said further:

He makes the point that "it is not the individual action we are worried about now. It's this vast organization supported by other bona fide organizations who are supporting, indirectly at least, the FLQ."

Mr. Marchand is not worried about the kidnappers, he seems to be saying, but about the people who "do not recourse to violence." People—it's now a "vast organization"—who are supported by bona fide groups.

What are these people doing? Where are they?

Marchand refers to "many important institutions in Quebec" that have been "infiltrated" by this strange breed of non-violent FLQers.

If there are so many people, in so many areas and institutions, it's going to be pretty hard to ferret them out. Especially if they lack the decency to commit a criminal act and facilitate the government's job of destroying them.

And so we come to the most distressing statement of all, and Marchand states the aims of the government bluntly.

"Well, if it had been an isolated case of kidnapping I don't think we would have been justified in invoking the War Measures Act because there the Criminal Code would have been enough to try and get those men and punish them. But there is a whole organization and we have no instrument, no instrument to get those people and question them."

Let's summarize the implications of Marchand's logic.

There is a vast conspiracy of people numbering from 1,000 to 3,000.

They are not all terrorists, in fact some hold highly respectable and critical positions, and some have the protection of other bona fide groups.

They must be rooted out.

The Criminal Code permits us to root out kidnappers and killers, but not people who commit no crimes.

Therefore we need an "instrument" by which we can go after these people who commit no crimes, and it's not simply a question of kidnappers.

Is the Trudeau government seeking a circumvention of the laws of this country in order to launch a hunt that extends into the highest reaches of Quebec, into the most respected, bona fide groups, in order to ferret out these dangerous people?

Whom is the Trudeau government after?

The politics

The apprehended insurrection-coup-plot-uprising-revolt grows more ridiculous every day, and it is evident that it does so from statements made even by federal ministers. Certainly, as far as armed uprisings of one to three thousand people are concerned, the government never believed its own case. It allowed and encouraged the story to spread in order to use it as currency to buy time and public support to keep the War Measures Act in

force.

It is possible to piece together with some certainty that Trudeau, on the eve of implementing the emergency powers, feared he was losing control of the situation in Quebec, of French public opinion, to the nationalists and moderate separatists.

The Prime Minister had grounds for such fears. Contrary to the early statements by both federal and provincial spokesmen, a significant portion of the Quebec population had not recoiled in revulsion at the FLQ's action. Predictably radical youth, certain labor organizations, and a startling percentage of average citizens were reacting favorably to the content of the FLQ's political analysis, if not to their *modus operandi*. But even while most of the sympathetic repudiated the acts themselves, the FLQ's highwayman élan and the governments' inept responses left many Québécois inwardly pleased.

That much can be established. Whether Trudeau thought the strange events in Quebec were bringing the province as close as it had ever come to separating, however, can only be speculated right now.

What is very probable is that, as hints in the Marchand interview might suggest, Trudeau at least saw the opportunity to move decisively against the separatist-nationalist tide in Quebec and set it back for years, if not stem it forever.

One of the most significant statements of the motives of the Trudeau government, and the steps by which it arrived at making the drastic move on October 16, is to be found in a column by Toronto Star Ottawa editor Anthony Westell appearing the day after the Act was invoked. Westell, a long-time Ottawa columnist formerly with the Globe and Mail, has extremely good sources inside the Liberal cabinet, and, along with Toronto Star editor Peter Newman, is one of the three or four most important Liberal Party intimates in the national press gallery.

Writing under the heading "The Agony Behind Trudeau's Decision", Westell examined the basic premises on which Trudeau approaches the current situation in Quebec:

"The answer begins with Trudeau's analysis of the rise of separatism in the past five years. The decline and fall of the Lesage Liberal government, he believes, left a power vacuum which Union Nationale premier Daniel Johnson did not fill because he never took a firm position for federalism. René Lévesque left the Liberals to lead the Parti Québécois into the void, and win almost a quarter of the votes in the election this year."

The Trudeau administration's entire strategy toward Quebec is to make sure that the vacuum of social contradictions and frustrations is never left as open territory to the separatists, and particularly to René Lévesque. The Trudeau government fell over backwards pumping money and organizational talent into the election campaign of new Liberal leader Robert Bourassa, scarcely concealing the influx of everything from top advisers to Trudeau's personal hairdresser to Bourassa's side. The province was saturated with a well-oiled campaign that reeked of money, and no one had any

Photocell



doubts that much, if not most of it, came from the federal Liberals.

When the FLQ struck, Westell reports, "Trudeau's instinct was to refuse negotiations or concessions to the terrorists. Nor were there any doves in the federal cabinet."

But he stresses that "...Trudeau grew increasingly concerned at the threat to Bourassa's fledgling and inexperienced government posed by the new terrorism."

Initially, the threat came from one specific source—the vacillation of the Quebec cabinet in the face of Laporte's kidnapping five days after Cross's abduction.

Trudeau's strategy of strength depended on Bourassa emerging as the strongman, the pillar of fortitude around which Quebec could rally, the dam that could keep the flood-tides of nationalist and separatist feeling from moving into that dangerous political vacuum of which Westell spoke.

"But with the kidnapping of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, the crisis changed and deepened. It became at once a terrible question striking deep into the hearts and consciences of Bourassa's own ministers. Many Quebec Liberals owe more friendship to Laporte than to Bourassa, a relative newcomer. In the cabinet pressing around the young minister at the moment of crisis, there were agonized men who wanted nothing more than to save their colleague."

"The pressure on Bourassa was enormous. The danger last weekend that he would cave in, opening a disastrous new power vacuum, seemed terribly real."

It has been reliably reported by several journalists, and Westell carries the information, that Trudeau spent hours on the phone at his Harrington Lake summer home encouraging the premier to hold fast.

Marc Lalonde, one of Trudeau's top advisors, is believed to have rushed to Quebec City to buttress the premier at this juncture, when, according to several reports, Bourassa's cabinet was on the verge of crumbling.

The leadership of the crisis, which had appeared to come largely from Quebec with Trudeau in the background making sure things went as he wanted them to, suddenly began to revert to Ottawa.

Here the crux of the entire crisis developed.

It centres around the way public opinion in Quebec was reacting to the kidnapping. Trudeau made at least one tactical error, and one massive political blunder. Those mistakes proved to be the factors destroying his strategy.

Pierre Desrosiers suggests in the weekly Montreal paper Québec-Press an interpretation that has also been voiced by Parti Québécois economic expert Jacques Parizeau, and backed up by some reporters in Ottawa. It is this:

Trudeau's initial tactic had been to remain firm, in an effort to force the FLQ's hand. They might have killed Cross: Desrosiers and Parizeau suggest Trudeau was prepared to let that happen, betting public opinion would swing to him out of revulsion. But instead, the FLQ upped the ante. It kidnapped Pierre Laporte. Trudeau's tactic to back the FLQ into a corner had failed.

This unexpected response to Trudeau's immediate strategy, however, would only have been a temporary tactical setback, if Trudeau had not made one critical political error of judgement. He totally misread the climate of public opinion in Quebec.

Westell himself makes this point:

"Another minister feared that after the first shock and outrage at the kidnappings, Quebec opinion was being won around to the rationalization that while violence may be wrong, the terrorists were somehow glamorous patriots fighting a noble cause—the same sort of shift of opinion that happened after Charles de Gaulle's 'Vive le Québec Libre' speech in 1967."

"A backbencher close to Trudeau expressed much the same fear more precisely," Westell states, "when he said that the Quebec media—television, radio, newspapers—were heavily infiltrated by FLQ propagandists and suggested drastic action would be necessary to eventually deal with the problem." By "FLQ propagandists", of course, the backbencher meant journalists who were expressing the sympathy felt by many in Quebec for the goals and principles expressed in the FLQ manifesto.

"A Montreal MP, on the other hand," Westell continues, "told the Liberal caucus Wednesday that the FLQ was appealing dangerously well to real grievances among French Canadians, and that it would not stand for repression."

We have confirmed that this "Montreal MP" was Marcel Prud'homme, who was taken aback when he took a poll in his constituency and found that the vast majority of the young supported what the FLQ did, and that the older constituents violently condemned the tactic but frequently expressed some sympathy for the content of the manifesto. Prud'homme communicated these facts to an emergency caucus meeting.

Trudeau himself let slip in the Commons a thought that had been more and more in his mind by now: the media were playing into the hands of the FLQ by giving them too much publicity.

The government was so frazzled by this PR problem that, while the cabinet was planning the emergency regulations, it actually considered press censorship, of which Trudeau was the leading advocate.

Trudeau's aides had initially tried to suppress the publica-

tion of the FLQ manifesto in the Quebec papers, one of them arguing for an hour with the editor of the National Union paper Montréal Matin, in vain, against running the text.

"As the week wore on," Westell reported in the Toronto Star, "the question as to how to quiet the Quebec media came more frequently into conversations around the government."

"This was because the critical battle was seen as the struggle for public opinion. Would Quebecers rally to law, order and a strong Bourassa government, or drift towards a new 'moderate' position?"

Others arguing in support of this thesis report that Trudeau, when he was unable to prevent the spread of the manifesto in the Quebec press, himself ordered the CBC's French network to broadcast the manifesto, as the FLQ had demanded. They argue that this was a sign of Trudeau's overconfidence that the broadcasting of the manifesto would actually cause Québécois to react against its 'extreme' language.

In any event, on October 8, the manifesto was broadcast over the CBC's French network in Quebec, as demanded by the FLQ, and subsequently published in most of the province's major commercial newspapers. The document, broadly expressing many of Quebec's long-standing grievances, states that the FLQ is a "response to aggression", emphasizes the foreign exploitation of labor and resources, and voices the need for a mass-based revolutionary upheaval. Its spirit was one with which many Québécois found they could identify, and their clearly established failure to retreat in horror provided the federal government with its greatest shock.

FRAP, Montreal's union-and-citizen-based civic opposition movement, publicly endorsed the objectives of the manifesto, while rejecting the FLQ's tactics. It added that it could not condemn the violence of the FLQ without condemning the violence of the system, and its statement enumerated a long list of labor and political conflicts. It also noted that the FLQ's terrorism is directed not against wage workers but against the violence of the establishment. However, FRAP said it opted to fight with democratic means.

The executive committee of the Laurentian and Montreal Councils of the Confederation of National Trade Unions expressed their unequivocal support of the manifesto.

Montreal Council president Michel Chartrand (now in jail) said the authorities were getting extremely agitated by the possible death of two men but did not seem to be able to summon the same anxiety for thousands of people whose lives were potentially threatened by a walkout of medical specialists.

Later he said "who's scared of the FLQ? Are the workers terrorized by the FLQ? Are the students terrorized by the FLQ? The only people who are afraid of the FLQ are those who should be scared—the power elite. So who says the FLQ is terrorizing the population?"

The union-financed weekly Québec-Press editorialized that the FLQ's analysis was "exact", and that the horror of an armed, clandestine movement should be counterpointed to the horror of the better-armed, equally clandestine established authority.

A survey of opinions on "hot-line" programs on popular French stations in Montreal showed that the vast majority of callers condemned the actual acts of the FLQ, but over 50 per cent supported the spirit of the manifesto.

A CBC interviewer took a survey in front of a French Catholic church after 11 o'clock mass on Sunday, and found that condemnation of the acts was almost universal, but that half the people he talked to expressed sympathy for the things said in the FLQ manifesto.

Student newspapers came out in favor of the FLQ, some with grave reservations about the tactics, others not. At l'Université du Québec, virtually the entire student body went on strike in support of the FLQ's aims. About 30 per cent of the faculty walked out too. At l'Université de Montréal, 1,500 students struck and said they would go into the community to muster backing for the FLQ's goals. Several junior colleges and even some high schools closed down.

Only hours before the War Measures Act was brought in, with federal troops already patrolling Montreal's streets, about 3,000 students rallied at the Paul Sauvé Arena to hear Michel Chartrand, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, and the undisputed hero of the day, Robert Lemieux. Fists raised, they chanted "FLQ...FLQ!", just as Ottawa was preparing to make their cry illegal.

Opposition was also coming from other, more unexpected sources. On Wednesday, October 14, a group of French-Canadian moderates, led by René Lévesque and Claude Ryan (whom no one had ever imagined as political allies) issued an attack on Trudeau's statements, lambasted the premier of Ontario, John Robarts, for shooting his mouth off, and urged the government to release the 23 prisoners the FLQ wanted transported to Cuba or Algeria. The group criticized "certain outside attitudes... which add to an atmosphere that has already taken on military overtones—(a situation) which can be blamed on Ottawa."

It is a matter of general agreement among the Ottawa press corps that it was this statement that tipped the balance. Trudeau realized he was losing ground in Quebec, that a flood-tide of opposition to Ottawa was rising. With the Bourassa government shaking in the corner, a new alliance of nationalists and liberals and separatists threatened to fill the vacuum.

In a Calgary speech on October 20, Liberal MP Patrick Mahoney said that the statement by ten Quebec leaders (the Ryan-Lévesque statement) urging the exchange of 23 prisoners for the kidnap victims prompted the government to invoke the War Measures Act because these statements tended "to give leadership in the direction of eroding the will to resist FLQ demands."

Anthony Westell confirmed the motivation:

"Only a few weeks before, Lévesque's separatists had been extremists on the Quebec spectrum. With the emergence of terrorism as the new extreme, the perspective changed. Suddenly Lévesque was appearing with Montreal editor Claude Ryan, a nationalist, on a platform urging peace with the FLQ—a new, moderate centre, as it appeared to some."

"For Trudeau, the moment for decisive action to stop the drift in opinion was rapidly approaching."

In a democratic society, drifts of opinions are supposed to be countered by other opinions. Opinions are legal. But the opinions of Québécois who did not support the FLQ but shared some of the views the FLQ and the left have been voicing for years were apparently not to be tolerated.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau had to suspend democracy. He could not triumph in Quebec by moral leadership or by the reason of his position. He had to suspend the laws of the country and the constitutional rights of citizens to combat a drift in opinion.

On Thursday, October 15, 7,500 federal troops moved into Montreal.

At four in the morning of the next day, the War Measures Act was invoked.

The purpose

In the last week, the Trudeau government has written a new and still more implausible chapter into this already strange history.

This is the affair of the provisional government.

Rumors that some prominent French Canadians had planned to set up such a government just before the passage of the War Measures Act had been circulating in Montreal police circles for a week, but there was no public mention of it until Sunday, October 25. Mayor Jean Drapeau, who has just swept into a fifth term as Mayor with control of all 52 City Council seats, referred vaguely to the danger from a "provisional committee" that had planned to seize state power in Quebec.

The next day, the Toronto Star published a story saying the Trudeau government had implemented the War Measures Act because it was convinced "a plan existed to replace the Quebec government of Premier Robert Bourassa."

The story quoted "top level sources" saying "...a group of influential Quebecers had set out to see whether they might supplant the legitimately elected provincial government with what they conceived as an interim administration having enough moral authority to restore public order."

The Star credited the story only "from our Ottawa bureau"; there was no byline. However, the next day Toronto Telegram columnist Douglas Fisher wrote that "both the run of rumour among reporters and the internal evidence of the style and material in the story suggest that it was really the work of Peter Newman, now editor-in-chief of the Toronto Daily Star." Other sources confirm that Newman, a major Liberal Party confidant, was in fact the author of the story.

Drapeau's story now had to be taken more seriously. In an interview with an American reporter the same day, the mayor said "conversations had been held" by influential Quebecers of "good faith" to set up a regime. Although these men of good faith did not intend to open the door to the FLQ, Drapeau said, they would be used by the FLQ.

Predictably, Robert Stanfield was on his feet in the Commons the next afternoon asking the Prime Minister to account for the reports. Was this part of the unrevealed information that had led the government to invoke the War Measures Act? The Prime Minister said no. But he also refused to repudiate the rumors unequivocally, saying it was not the government's "habit to deny or confirm such reports."

Other journalists report that Newman not only went to "top-level sources", he went to the top source of them all, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and that the basic outline of the story, at least, came from him. Other cabinet ministers and high civil servants were only too happy to confirm the story to their favorite reporters. There appears to be little doubt that the story got out not only with the Liberal government's knowledge, but with its active encouragement.

Newman's story did not name names of people involved in the supposed provisional government plot, but it was clear he was implicating the "influential Quebecers" who had signed the statement of October 14 calling for an exchange with the FLQ. Claude Ryan and René Lévesque both denied the report Wednesday morning. Ryan in an editorial in *Le Devoir*, Lévesque in his column in *Le Journal de Montréal*.

Ryan strongly denounced the government for playing the game of the deliberate leak. "This is so gross," he said, "that the more one tries to untangle it, the more it appears ridiculous and stupid. I was going to write: malicious. I am not sure of that. Mr. Trudeau and his friends are out to get certain dissidents: I nevertheless don't believe them capable of such

baseness. I would rather believe that they were carried away by panic."

The next day, a far more plausible version of what had happened appeared in several newspapers, and has been confirmed by the Last Post's own sources. The alleged plot to overthrow the Bourassa government was in fact, a plot to save that government.

Just before the passage of the War Measures Act, there was widespread concern in Quebec about the position of the Quebec government. All the direction in dealing with the Cross-Laporte kidnappings was coming from Ottawa, which was imposing a hard line in refusing to negotiate with the FLQ.

In addition, Bourassa was facing extreme pressure from the Drapeau-Saulnier administration in Montreal. Most of the intelligence upon which government decisions were based was provided by the Montreal police force and their go-between, Michel Côté, the city's chief legal counsel. Earlier in the week, the Montreal police had arrested lawyer Robert Lemieux and seized all his confidential legal documents, in defiance of the provincial government. Montreal police were operating independently of the provincial government, while the Drapeau équipe consulted directly with Ottawa.

Bourassa was left with the feeling that he had virtually no control over Quebec's most powerful police force, while being faced with a Trudeau-Drapeau axis that was calling all the shots.

Within Bourassa's own cabinet, there was considerable support for the idea of making a deal to save Laporte, but, reports Dominique Clift in *The Montreal Star*, most of the political heavyweights—Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette, Education Minister Guy Saint-Pierre, Finance Minister Raymond Garneau, and Health Minister Claude Castonguay—supported the hard line. Choquette even placed his resignation on the table as a gesture of determination, Clift says.

Bourassa, who privately shared the doubts about the hard line and the concern about the position of his government, was caught in the middle. This was the reason for his ambiguous public statements during the crisis, carefully designed to pacify both the hard-liners and those who wanted to negotiate.

It was in this context that proposals were made that Bourassa open his cabinet to include a broad spectrum of Quebec leaders, to enable it to deal more credibly and effectively both with the FLQ and with Ottawa. Claude Ryan broached the idea to many people who, along with him, might be included in such a cabinet.

Clift concludes that treating the suggestion as a plot to overthrow the government "was in fact a smearing and dishonest representation of Ryan's proposal which had nothing subversive in it but had been naively inspired by vanity and misplaced sense of his own political importance."

The idea of opening his cabinet came up in one conversation between Bourassa and a friend after troops had already entered Montreal and just hours before the passage of the War Measures Act. "I thought of that," Bourassa said, "but it was too late."

What concerned Ottawa when it heard about the proposal, however, was that it might indeed have worked, that such a Quebec government might have been able to deal firmly with Ottawa and take its own course in dealing with the FLQ. There was nothing unconstitutional about the proposal, but it was one more indication of the degree to which Ottawa was losing control over opinion in Quebec. Like Lyndon Johnson, faced with the prospect of a democratic, left-liberal government in Santo Domingo, Pierre Elliott Trudeau moved in.

LBJ had his lists of "known Communists" to justify the invasion. But the New York Times found that several of the "known Communists" were in fact dead, others were out of the country, still others were in jail.

Trudeau's revelations of conspiracies are of the same order. He will no doubt come up with documents to "prove" his charges: such documents have been popping up for years. On October 29, the Toronto Telegram came up with an Alice-in-Wonderland report of terrorist plots to assassinate five hundred prominent Quebecers; these reports will recur.

But the real coup d'état this October was carried out by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who with one stroke effected a vast shift of political power. Trudeau "seized the opportunity of the Cross-Laporte kidnappings," says Parti Québécois economist Jacques Parizeau, to carry out "the inevitable confrontation which had to come sooner or later between Ottawa and Quebec." He set back political dialogue in this country ten years, even beyond the stage of "what does Quebec want?" to "what kind of people are we dealing with?"

Initially, Trudeau attempted a policy which depended on broad support in Quebec. The policy failed because that support did not exist. The result was a new policy—a policy of making a virtual desert of all opposition in Quebec, radical, liberal, nationalist, even, in some cases, conservative. The instrument of that policy was the War Measures Act.

This policy too depends on public support, this time the blind, uninformed support of English Canadians. It cannot succeed without their support. They are being used as pawns in a cynical and destructive game.

English Canadians must decide whether they are willing to be used in that way.

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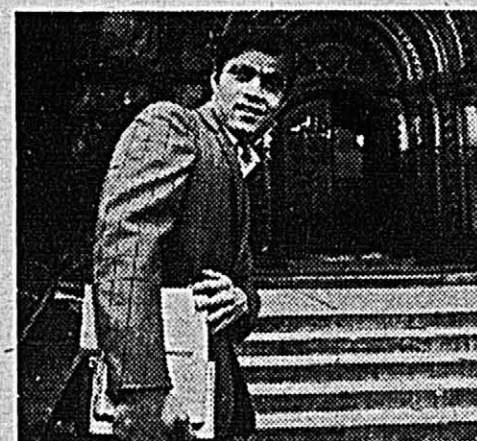
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MISCELLANEOUS

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MOC-ANYONE INTERESTED IN HIKING AROUND MT. MANSFIELD this weekend sign at the MOC bulletin board Student Union.

Christian Science Lecture - TODAY'S PROPHET. All are welcome - 1-2:30 PM Friday Nov. 6th. Rooms 123-124 McGill Union. Q & A follows.

AFGHAN COATS \$50 in white and natural at LVE FROM EARTH 156 Prince Arthur East, open 11 AM to 6 PM weekdays and 8 PM Thursday and Friday.

"ENCOUNTER GROUPS" topic for P & OT open meeting Tuesday Nov. 10. Speaker - Dr. M. Goldschmidt. 7 PM-business & 8 PM speaker Meakin's Theatre Medical Building.

McGill Hillel regrets to announce the cancellation of the Francis X Bushman Film Festival, and will instead present the "FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS" (8:00) and "NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD" (9:45) Monday Nov. 9, 11:32.

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SATURDAY - SUNDAYS AND CYBELE, PSCA, 6, 8:15, 10:30 - best regards from MFS.

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(Continued on page 2)

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22 St. Paul E. Until Sunday: JESSE WINCHESTER

CENTAUR THEATRE

453 St. François Xavier. Until Nov. 15: A TOUCH OF THE POET by EUGENE O'NEILL

CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE 3832 Rue St. Denis.

Tonight at 7:30: SUR LE PAVE de BERLIN. 1931. French sub-

titles. 9:30: EMIL AND THE DETECTIVES. English sub-titles. 70 min.

GOETHE HAUS

Sunday at 8:30: a piano recital by JUDIT MERI and HELMUT HIRSCHBURGER. In Redpath Hall.

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Corner of Samson and 100th ave., Chomedey. Tomorrow night: BRUCE MURDOCH.

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MCGILL CONCERT

Tonight at 8:30: CONCERT CHORAL in Redpath Hall.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

Tonight at 6:30 and 9:00: ARSENIC AND OLD LACE. 1944 Starring CARY GRANT.

MCGILL LECTURE SERIES

Nov. 12 at 4:00: PROFESSOR HERB SMITH, Victoria University. He will lecture on "THE SCARLET LETTER: ONCE MORE WITH FEELING". In L109.

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Until Nov. 15: A DOLL'S HOUSE by HENRIK ISBEN.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS

POETRY READING

Tonight at 9:00 DAVID BROMIGE and DAPHNE MARLATT. H-651.

MARLATT was born in Australia, started writing poetry and fiction in Vancouver, & since then has lived in Calif., Indiana, B.C., etc., now in Wisc., where her husband is doing post-doctorate work in medicine. Her short stories and novellas have appeared in many international maga-

zines and anthologies. Her books include leaf/leaves (1969), published by Black Sparrow Press, Frames (1969), published by Ryerson and nominated for the Governor-General's award, & the Vancouver Poems to be published this autumn.


BROMIGE was born in England and immigrated to Saskatchewan & then Vancouver. In the mid-sixties he moved to the Bay Area of San Francisco, & this year he lives in Sepastopol, Calif. When he was in Vanc., he appeared often on the CBC & in the pages of Canadian Literature as a critic. His first book, The Gathering, was published in 1965. Black Sparrow Press issued two of his books, Please, Like Me, and The Ends Of The Earth, in 1968.

THE YELLOW DOOR

3625 Aylmer.

Tonight and Tomorrow: JOHN CASEY THIBODEAU.

SUPPLEMENT
Starting a week from today (Friday the 13th) the McGill Daily Supplement will begin publishing fortnightly in a larger format.



MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS NEXT WEEK


BASKETBALL - Monday, November 9th

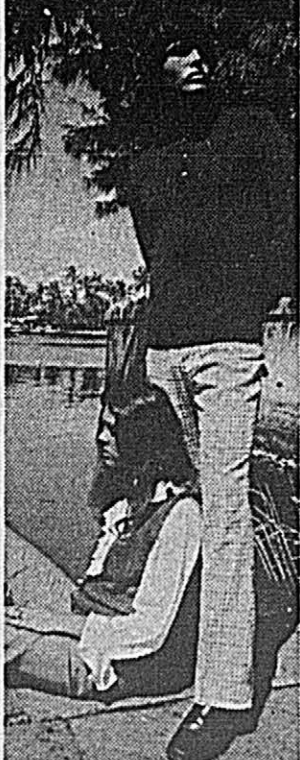
7:30 p.m. - ct. 1 - Guys vs. MechCivil
2 - Dents vs. Alesmen
3 - Lawyers vs. Materialists
4 - Molson vs. Gardner

8:30 p.m. - ct. 1 - Talbotians vs. Guardians
2 - Gynos vs. Plumbers
3 - Surgeons vs. Dent II
4 - Douglas vs. McConnell

ICE HOCKEY - Games at the Winter Stadium

Tues., Nov. 10 4:00 p.m. Arts vs. Science
Wed., Nov. 11 1:00 p.m. Dentistry vs. Medicine
Thurs., Nov. 12 1:00 p.m. Education vs. Management
Fri., Nov. 13 1:00 p.m. Engineering vs. Law





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Ryerson sale final

OTTAWA (CUP): The Trudeau Government is powerless to do anything about the sale of Ryerson Press of Toronto to a U.S. company.

An unnamed 'spokesman in the office of Prime Minister Trudeau' said that while the Federal Government can act in such areas as uranium sales and production, banking and broadcasting, because they come under federal jurisdiction, publishing does not.

However the anonymous spokesman quoted in the commercial press said minister Herb Gray is expected to present a series of policy proposals to the cabinet very shortly dealing with foreign ownership of Canadian firms.

In other reaction to the sale announced early this week, Canadian poet Al Purdy has announced he will not allow Ryerson Press to publish his new anthology of poems.


"I don't particularly want to publish in an American branch plant," he said.

Purdy said, "This country is being sold piece by piece and nobody seems to say anything."

In Toronto members of the Waffle Group and the Toronto Typographical Union have been picketing in front of the Ryerson Press building to protest the sale.

About 75 men, members of the Typographical Union, have been laid off from jobs at Ryerson in the past 72 months.

Terry Wilds, President of the union, said about 50 members of the Bookbinders union have lost their jobs and about 50 typographers will also be laid off.



MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS


SKI - WOMEN - SKI

FIRST...CONDITION: a little but often.
Mon. thru Thur. Nov. 9 - Dec. 3, 1:15-1:45 Currie

SECOND...attend SKI SCHOOL. Jan. 4 thru 8. Enroll NOW Daily Instruction. Tows, Food, Board at St. Sauveur. Requirements - Good Health and own equipment - Participation in Conditioning Program - Payment of fee by Dec. 16th.

ENROLMENT is LIMITED so APPLY NOW at -
Women's Athletics Office, RVC Main Floor
555 Sherbrooke St. W.

THIRD...Ski Classes in Montreal - Meeting
- Meeting Jan. 19, 1:15 p.m.
RVC Classroom
Ski Days - Instruction, Tow, Transportation
Thur. Jan. 21, Thur. Jan. 28 and
Tues. Feb. 9



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SWIM MEET:

The Intramural Swim Meet has been rescheduled to Thursday, November 12 at 7:00 p.m. in the Currie Pool. Entries accepted at the Intramural Office, room 7, of the gym until noon Nov. 12. All male students are eligible except Varsity Swim team members.

PING PONG TOURNAMENT:

There will be a three (3) day Table Tennis Tournament beginning on Monday, Nov. 9, in Gym #1 of the Currie Gym. To enter just show up at the Gym on Monday, Nov. 9, at 1:00 p.m.

COED VOLLEYBALL NIGHT:

A co-ed volleyball night will be held on Friday, Nov. 13, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Teams will consist of 3 men and 3 women. You can either enter a complete team or just come along and be assigned to one. There will be door prizes and refreshments will be served. For a fun night see you at the gym on Friday at 7:00 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL:

Entries close on Nov. 9th and play begins on Wednesday, Nov. 18, games will be played on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 1:00 p.m. in the Currie Gym. If you are interested please contact your faculty rep. or the Intramural Office.

FLOOR HOCKEY:

Entries close on Nov. 9th and play begins on Wednesday, Nov. 18, games will be played on Wednesday nights between 7:30 and 10:00 p.m. in the Currie Gym. If you are interested please contact your faculty rep. or the Intramural Office.

FACULTY REPS

Chairman Irving Dylewski 272-6068
Arts Mike Slodovnick 747-5324
Science Lawrence Lachapelle 481-6782
Management Mitch Herman 738-6586
Education Gerry Goulet 392-8034
Engineering Doug Buchanan 392-8067
Architecture Peter Naylor 288-8933
Law John Gibbs
Dentistry Bill McJannet 937-3498
Graduate Studies Gordon Desbarats 392-4445
Medicine (to be appointed) Joyce Johansson 288-5935

Hark, the crowd's dying roar; Quoth the Mooner 'nevermore'

It was back in early fall that 'Lethal Luigi', Mafia representative for Inter-collegiate Athletics, first approached Coach Tom Mooney the following message: 'The coffee's boiling over and Mao-Tse Tung has chicken pox. Otherwise ... the exterminator.'

In gangster language, this is the equivalent of a lucrative offer for Mooney to sell Luigi a piece of the action, in exchange for Luigi's 'personal guarantee' of a national football championship for the Redmen. Failure for Mooney to agree to the deal would result in the turning loose of the exterminator, whose function is rather axiomatic.

Mooney, faithful to his belief that 'Might makes right', declined Luigi's offer - and has been regretting it ever since.

Within a week the team's chief prospect, 6'10 John Naponick (who is now 6'4) had been 'persuaded' not to play. Then Larry Smith, an outstanding rookie halfback, went out drinking one night and was never seen again, while middle linebacker Jim Collizza and place - kicker Ron Kelly were both maimed beyond recognition. Weak refereeing, a bad schedule and disastrous

weather only further attested to Luigi's influence.

But Mooney still remained unconvinced and as little as two weeks ago brashly boasted: 'I think we still stand a faint chance.'

It was then that Luigi pulled his coup d'état. Within the brief space of six days McGill's league leading quarterback, Dan Smith, and its all-star receiver, Pete Bender had both been permanently disabled; while the entire McGill inter-collegiate Athletic program was scrapped right before Mooney's very eyes.

What more could be said - in one lightning like stroke, Luigi had effectively eliminated McGill from all future football competition, as well as setting the stage for a 'highest bidder wins' match between the remaining contenders, Toronto and Queen's.

The Redmen, originally ranked "numero uno" in the national standings had been reduced to a sniveling heap only one point out of the OQAA cellar. Such was the power of 'Lethal Luigi'.

So, dear reader, as we rejoin our struggling Redmen, things are not good. In six games they have managed only a win and a tie while being outscored 146 to 91.



REDMEN TUMBLE: It's been a season of few ups and many downs as Redman Dave Fleischer so aptly demonstrates in above pose.

They have been bombed by both Toronto and Queen's and have fallen victim to even a dreg like Waterloo. They have been out-passed, out hit and outplayed and have left not only their ranking, but their pride as well, scattered about the various OQAA stadiums.

by Josh Freed

This Saturday they play at Western in a game that is billed 'The la-a-st game in the glo-o-rious history of Auld McGill-I-I!' It is obviously the last chance the Redmen will get to make amends for their miserable ways and it is hoped that they will not forego the opportunity.

The only thing standing in their way is Western - and that is unfortunate. The Mustangs are a powerful squad which is currently in third place in the OQAA and only two points out of first. They have a defense which eats rusty nails, and their offense is always good for a couple of touchdowns.

That may be all they'll need against McGill.

They say that 'defense is the name of the game.' In the case of the Redmen, it's also the name of the offense. In the last four games the Redmen have counted only 36 points and the majority of these have been set up by the defensive squad. To boot, five members of the offense are on play-by-play loan from the defense and that tends to get them

rather tired by the time that 60 minutes are up.

In order for the Redmen to win, the offense must put some points on the board. Bill McKenna has to start hitting his receivers rather than the sidelines and Dave Fleischer has to do better than his 16 yard Toronto performance. As well, the offensive line has to shake their previous inconsistency and give McKenna enough time to at least make it back into the pocket.

If the offense can click, and the defence can play up to par, and the punt return squad not give up any touchdowns - then there's only one thing left that the Redmen need ... and that's desire. Because by the time the third quarter rolls around all those guys that are playing two ways are gonna get tired, and all those players with pulled muscles, pinched nerves and the like are going to feel sore. And that's when the Redmen are going to find out how much they want this game.

Should McGill win, all they get is a probable fourth place finish

Wrestling Tryouts

All those interested in trying out for the McGill wrestling team are invited to attend daily practices at the gym - 5:30 pm.

and the comfort of knowing they did as best they could. The alternative is the stench of the OQAA cellar and the humiliation of another loss.

This Saturday is the last game the McGill Redmen will ever play. What more is there to say?

Joshstraps: With the passing away of the Redmen has come another unexpected tragedy, the death of Redmen Opinion Pole, Stanislaus Yakevetsky. Stanislaus, a team fixture since their first game in 1862, could not bear the thought of life without his weakly prediction, so he intentionally choked to death on an overdose of pickled herring sandwich. His last words were reported to be 'McGill by three.'

Hockeymen down U. de M.

Beginning of the end

by Allan Tanny

Well, this it folks. McGill's last major entry in intercollegiate sports. Hockey. And the boys want to go out a winner.

Winner? It's been a long time since a Redmen hockey team could dare think such thoughts. But the squad has improved and Coach Brian Gilmore is confident the team will be in the running from the opening bell.

Before you laugh off the suggestion consider this. Last year McGill's record was 11-10-4. But six of those losses came in the team's first seven games. And after the Christmas break the team lost only one league game.

Yes, you non-believers, the Redmen started to play winning hockey.

What's more, thirteen members of last year's squad are returning. Included are such notables as Skippy Kerner, Peter Burgess, Doug Crossley and Dave Mutch, a defenceman with all-star potential, and last year's winner of the Most Improved Player Award.

The team also has some impressive new members - players who are used to playing in a winning tradition. There is Doug Brown, a 6'2" forward who played with Macdonald last year, and Richard Craven, a forward with four years of college experience in Boston.

Other welcome additions include two players who had tryouts with the Los Angeles Kings this year. They are John Donnelly, an all-star defenceman with Loyola last year and Garth Ryan, a left-winger who scored 100 points in three years with Cornell, last year's NCAA champions.

However, Gilmore is plagued with a unique problem (at least it's unique at McGill). It's called depth. This year, instead of having to scurry around campus trying to dredge up enough bodies to fill the sweaters, the Coach is actually going to have to make some cuts.

Proof of the team's improvement was shown last week in an exhibition game against the Université de Montreal. The score was a 5-5 tie, but that isn't important. What is important is that McGill played with only ten days practice while the Carabins had been on the ice at least a month. In a tremendous display of determination, the Redmen came back with two goals in the third period, when they should have been run out the rink, to tie the game.

I hate to trot out that old time-worn cliché used by all losing coaches at McGill, but this team really does have great determination and a good, winning attitude. There can be no more "wait until next year". This has got to be THE year and the team is working hard to give us a winner.

A little support could go a long way. The first game is Monday night at Macdonald College.



happy birthday 'pinky'

O.Q.A.A. STATISTICS

STANDINGS

	W	L	T	P
Queens	5	1	0	10
Toronto	4	1	1	9
Western	4	2	0	8
McMaster	2	4	0	4
McGill	1	4	1	3
Waterloo	1	5	0	2

LEADING PASSERS

	Attempts	Comp.	Yards
Wayne Dunkley To.	82	47	716
Art Rochette Qu.	96	45	714
Dan Smith McG.	104	42	693
Alec Lockington McG.	77	37	550
Steve Stefanko We.	42	21	348
Cam Crosby Wa.	56	21	303

LEADING SCORERS

	TD	P
Doug Cozak Qu.	6	37
Keith Eaman Qu.	6	36
Glen Markle To.	6	36
Peter Bender McG.	5	30

LEADING RECEIVERS

	Comp	Yards	TD'S
John Chapman To.	22	372	1
Peter Bender McG.	20	351	4
Mike Tucker We.	18	333	2
Tom Chown Qu.	16	288	0

LEADING RUSHERS

	Carries	Yards	TD'S
Heloo Lilles Qu.	67	380	3
Dave Fleischer McG.	82	433	0
Glen Markle To.	98	412	6
Brian Warrender Qu.	49	373	1

GAMES THIS SATURDAY

McGill at Western
McMaster at Toronto
Waterloo at Queens